

FRENCH REPORT CAPTURE OF A TRENCH NORTH OF ARRAS

MORE GAINS BY CROWN PRINCE, PARIS WAR OFFICE ADMITS

Obtain a Foothold in the Beaurain Woods in the Argonne Region.

FRENCH TAKE A TRENCH.

Paris Claims a Success to the North of Arras—Grenade Fighting.

PARIS, July 15.—The report issued by the War Office today indicates that the German Crown Prince's army had taken part of the ground lost yesterday in the Argonne. In the French report yesterday it was asserted that the German drive toward Verdun had been checked. Today it is said the Germans by counter attack regained a foothold in the Beaurain woods.

Following is the text of the War Office report:

"Activity during the night in the region to the north of Arras was quite diversified. To the south of the Chateau de Carleu we seized a line of German trenches. Around Neuville, St. Vaast and the 'Labyrinth' there was hand grenade fighting.

"In the Argonne the fighting was circumscribed within the region situated to the west of the forest where we had progressed yesterday. To the north of the Servon road, after a series of counter-attacks the Germans succeeded in regaining a foothold in the Beaurain woods. In the rest of this sector there was no change in the situation.

"Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Pretre an attempt of the enemy to rally from his trenches was immediately halted by a curtain of artillery fire and the fire of our infantry."

CHOLERA IN LEMBERG, PETROGRAD REPORTS

Russians Also Announce Capture of About 23,000 Prisoners in Week Ending July 11.

LONDON, July 15.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent wires today: "All enemy troops have been withdrawn from Lemberg, owing to terrible epidemics which are raging there. An epidemic of cholera in particular has caused a panic."

The Russian official communication reports the capture of 297 officers and 23,444 men in the battle south of Lublin during the week ended July 11.

U. S. TO ASK BRITAIN TO FREE \$14,000,000 IN AMERICAN MEAT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—As the result of a request made by a committee representing American meat packers, it was announced that the State Department within a few days would call to the attention of the British Government the fact that \$14,000,000 worth of American meat is held up in British ports for apparently no reason.

The communication will deal specifically with the complaint of the packers and not go into the general subject of interference with neutral trade under the order in Council against commerce with Germany, which soon is to be made the subject of another note.

Virtually all of these shipments were made to Scandinavian countries. They were seized upon the assumption that they were to be transhipped to Germany for use in great part by the military forces.

FRENCH FLYERS SHELL RAILROAD JUNCTION ON THE WAY TO LILLE

PARIS, July 15.—An official communication says:

"Our aviators, continuing their bombing enterprises, succeeded yesterday in causing important damage to the station at Libercourt, the military bifurcation between Douai and Lille. One squadron of twenty aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads twenty-four shells of ninety millimetres (3 1/2-inch) and sixteen shells of 105 millimetres (about six inches)."

"Aeroplanes furnished with cannon, which were part of the squadron, bombarded a train that had come to a stop between two stations, and also obliged a German aeroplane to come to the ground."

Berlin Reports Repulse of French Attacks in the Souchez Neighborhood.

GAINS IN LE PRETRE.

Attacks Also Checked Near Beausejour in the Champagne Section.

BERLIN, via London, July 15.—The following report was issued this afternoon by the Berlin War Office:

"In Southern Flanders, not far from Wysehaete, we blew up a number of mines yesterday with good results.

"In the neighborhood of Souchez the French attacked in several places, in some cases with strong forces. They were everywhere repulsed.

"Northeast of Beausejour, in the Champagne District, an enemy hand grenade attack could not be carried through on account of our mining operations.

"The French made repeated attempts yesterday, which lasted into the night, to recapture the positions we took from them in the Forest of Argonne. Notwithstanding the employment of large quantities of ammunition and of strong forces recently brought up, all their attacks broke down. In many places there was bitter fighting with hand grenades and encounters in close quarters.

"The enemy paid for his unsuccessful efforts with extraordinarily heavy losses. The number of French prisoners has been increased to sixty-eight officers and 3,588 men.

"The success of our troops was all the more remarkable as, according to corresponding statements made by prisoners, the French had prepared for a great attack against our positions on the Argonne front on July 14, their national festival day.

"To the east of the Argonne fighting activity was more lively yesterday.

"In the Forest of Malancourt attempts of the enemy to make an attack were frustrated by our fire.

"In the Forest of Le Pretre a French advance broke down in front of our positions with heavy losses.

"A French aeroplane near Souchez was hit and descended behind the enemy's lines in a burning condition. A second aeroplane was shot down at Henin-Lietard."

\$80,000,000 SHRAPNEL CONTRACT FOR BALDWIN

Philadelphia Firm Closes Big Deal With Allies After Long Negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—An order for \$80,000,000 worth of shrapnel for the allies has been closed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The order has been under negotiation for some time and would have been closed before now but for the many minor details in connection with it—such as payment, delivery, etc.—which had to be settled before the deal could be consummated.

AMERICAN HELD AS SPY IN LONDON; WAS WEARING 'PRINCESS PAT' UNIFORM.

LONDON, July 15.—The British police attach much importance to the arrest of a German spy, an American who, when arrested, was wearing the uniform of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Regiment. When arraigned in court the prisoner, whose name has not been made public, said that he bought the uniform in Plymouth a fortnight ago, from a soldier, for 50 cents. He was ordered remanded for further investigation.

The Press Bureau officially announced that two alleged spies were arrested and will be tried by court martial on the charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet.

CZECH LEADER ARRESTED.

Dr. Maschka Again Reported in Custody in Prague.

BERLIN, July 15 (by wireless to Haywire, N. Y.).—A despatch from Prague, Bohemia, to the Overseas News Agency says:

"Dr. Maschka, a Czech leader, has been arrested. He was President of the Czech newspaper Narodny Listy and was a well-known Pan-Slavism leader. Twenty years ago he was sentenced to a prison term for political reasons. More recently he was elected a member of the Austrian Diet."

KRUPP WORKMEN THREATEN STRIKE, IS SWISS REPORT

Demand Higher Wages and Shorter Hours—Situation Said to Be Critical.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 15 (via Paris).—A report has reached Basel that a big strike is threatened at the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, the movement being made by the union of metallurgical workmen and the association of mechanics. They demand higher wages because of the cost of living, and shorter hours because of the great strain under which they work, the report says.

The workmen, according to these advisers, are in an angry mood and threaten the destruction of machinery unless their demands are granted immediately, as they have been put off for three months with promises. Several high officials have arrived at the Krupp works in an effort to straighten out matters and calm the workmen, the advice add, and Bertha Krupp is expected to visit the plant and use her great influence with the workers.

The Frankfurt Gazette, according to the news reaching Basel, has warned the administration of the Krupp plant of the seriousness of the situation and has advised that the men's demands be granted. Meanwhile, the reports state, several regions have been moved to the vicinity of the works in the event that the trouble results in a strike.

BRITISH TROOPS FIGHTING IN SERBIA

Rumors That Aid Had Been Sent the Little Kingdom Officially Confirmed.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Reports that British troops are now in Serbia fighting with the Serbians against the Austro-Hungarians received official confirmation today from Crawford Price, the British eye-witness with the Serbian forces.

Lecturing here, he said the British army authorities now permitted him to make this announcement, thus confirming what has been often rumored, but never officially substantiated.

"The strength of the British forces in Serbia was not stated by the lecturer.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Berlin Declares That 3,094 Men Kept Up Long Warfare Against 20,000.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), July 15.—Official despatches today regarding the surrender of the Germans in Southwest Africa showed that only 204 officers and 3,094 men, who had carried on a prolonged warfare against 20,000 British troops, laid down their arms.

Gen. Botha acknowledged the bravery of the Germans by permitting even the non-commissioned officers and privates to keep their side arms.

The German figures are almost identical with the British official claim reporting capture of 204 officers and 3,166 men.

VENICE CATHEDRAL PUTS ON WAR CLOTHING

Figures of Apostles and Saints Protected Against Bombs of Air Raiders.

VENICE, July 15.—Only one small figure of Christ greeted worshippers in the great Cathedral of St. Mark's today. During the night all other figures of the apostles and saints were covered in heavy wrappings—suggestive of trees bundled up for winter—to protect them against Austrian air raids. This action was taken at the direction of the military.

As a further safeguard, the golden angels, surrounding the towers of St. Mark's are being painted a khaki hue. They seemed ready, in their war paint, to spring into the sky and give battle to the aeroplanes.

New Yorkers Get Art Medals at Fair, SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The grand prize for oil paintings in the United States section of the department of fine arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been awarded to Frederick Carl Friesecke, Orono, Mich. Henry Wolf of New York won the grand prize in etching and engraving. For sculpture the United States medal of honor went to Herbert Adams, D. C. French and the late Karl Bitter of New York.

Patrolman John Pierce, attached to the Clinton Street Station, was struck by an automobile today on the north roadway at the New York side of the Williamsburg Bridge. He received bruises. The machine was owned by Milton Hertz of No. 291 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

Prasnysh has been taken by the Germans almost at the inception of what appears to be a new drive at Warsaw from the north.

The official statement from Berlin announces the capture and also records successes along the East Prussian frontier to the northeast. The village of Konsya, south of Kolno, has been taken and the heights of Olszauka, northeast of Suwalki, stormed.

The Germans report the breaking down of attempts by the French to win back lost ground in the Argonne region and the infliction of heavy losses upon the attacking forces.

Paris reports the capture of a line of German trenches north of Arras and the failure of a German attack in the Woivre region. It concedes a German advantage at one disputed point in the Argonne.

Two hills defending Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula were occupied by the troops of the entente allies after four assaults on Monday last, according to Athens advices received in London. Constantinople, reporting on the same engagements, says that the allied attacks, in which warships supported the troops, were repulsed with heavy losses.

A German submarine sank the Norwegian steamer Rym. One of the merchantman's engineers was killed. The rest of the crew was saved.

Great Britain's coal strike problem continues acute, 150,000 miners having gone out despite the prohibitions of the War Munitions Act.

BERLIN DISAVOWS ATTACK ON U. S. SHIP NEBRASKAN

(Continued from First Page.)

braskan was caused by an attack by a submarine.

"On the evening of May 25 last the submarine met a steamer bound westward without a flag and with no neutral markings on her foreboard about thirty-five nautical miles west of Fastnet Rock. No appliance of any kind for the illumination of the flag or markings was to be seen. In the twilight, which had already set in, the name of the steamer was not visible from the submarine. Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the area of maritime war that only English steamers and no neutral steamers traversed this war area without flag and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him.

"Some time after the shot the Commander saw the vessel halt in the mean time hoisted the American flag. As a consequence he, of course, refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained aloft he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched.

"It results from this without a doubt that attack on the steamer Nebraska was not meant for the American flag, nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, nor is it to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German Government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the Government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

The official report of the attack forwarded by Ambassador Page after investigation by Lieut. John H. Towers, naval attaché of the Embassy, stated that the Nebraska was in water ballast outbound from Liverpool for Delaware Breakwater, and that although her flag had been hauled down just after sunset, as is the custom, there were painted on her sides in letters six feet high the words, "Nebraska, New York."

After the attack the ship headed for Liverpool, conveyed by British ships. She reached the port safely. No one was seriously hurt in the explosion.

The Nebraska case, coming close to the sinking of the Lusitania, in many cases coupled with the attack on the Guilford, once threatened to become one of the important issues in the controversy with Germany over submarine warfare.

PLAN 25-YEAR LIMIT UPON ALL FRANCHISES

Other Restrictions—Safeguarding the State and Cities, to Be Put in New Constitution.

ALBANY, July 15.—The unrestricted grant of valuable public utility franchises by the State or a municipal corporation will hereafter be prohibited if the programme as outlined by the Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Powers is adopted.

This committee, which is headed by William Barnes, has practically agreed to recommend an amendment to the State's organic law that will prevent the granting of franchises for a longer period than twenty-five years, unless there is a provision in the grant for a periodic readjustment at intervals of not more than twenty-five years of the financial terms upon which the franchise is held.

A further condition to be imposed by the granting power prohibits, in the charge for services by a public service corporation, a return upon the value of the franchise itself, in excess of a fair return upon the amount expended in construction or maintenance.

An unconscious woman who was removed today from in front of No. 715 Westchester Avenue died a short time later of natural causes in the Lebanon Hospital. She was 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighed 250 pounds and was about fifty-five years old.

NO WHITES TO TEACH BLACKS

Georgia Senate Passes Measure—Rockefeller School Affected.

ATLANTA, July 15.—The Georgia Senate has passed a measure prohibiting whites from teaching in negro schools of the State. It carries a provision that makes it effective at once if it passes the House.

The measure will affect numerous negro schools in Georgia, endowed by Northern philanthropy. In many cases the faculty and in nearly every instance the president of the school are white persons sent to Georgia by the society or person controlling the school. One of these schools is Spelman Seminary in Atlanta, which is supported by John D. Rockefeller.

EXPECT GOVERNOR TO RESPITE BECKER; PERKINS CALLED

(Continued from First Page.)

Marshall's testimony in the key-note of the State's case against Becker. It has already been weakened by an affidavit made by Marshall in Philadelphia, but later repudiated in this city, in which he stated that he had been guided in making his first statement.

It is not known whether the attorneys for Becker are now prepared to produce Marshall and have him repeat his declaration that he did not see Becker meet Rose and Webber in the so-called "Harlem conference," which was the essential act in establishing that Becker was in a conspiracy to kill Herman Rosenthal.

Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals made public today, at his office in Brooklyn, his reply to a letter sent to him by Harford T. Marshall, an attorney interested in the Becker defense and formerly lawyer for "Bridge" Webber.

Mr. Marshall's letter stated, in effect, that, as counsel for Webber, soon after Webber's arrest, he was the recipient of a confidential communication from his client to the effect that Webber, Rose and Vallon were about to fasten the murder of Rosenthal on Becker, in order to save their own necks.

Judge Bartlett's letter to Mr. Marshall reads:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., relative to the Becker case.

"I am at a loss to understand why the facts as therein stated should be communicated to me, inasmuch as neither the Court of Appeals nor any Judge thereof has any power or jurisdiction in the matter. As an experienced practitioner of the law, you must be aware that any facts pertinent to the exercise of Executive clemency should be submitted to the Governor.

"The functions of the Court of Appeals in a capital case are terminated by the affirmation of a judgment of conviction and the dismissal of a motion for reargument."

It is understood that on receipt of this letter Mr. Marshall submitted the facts in his possession to Gov. Whitman.

Charles B. Platt, who used to accompany Becker on his raids and then telephone about them to newspaper offices, was a busy person about the office of Mr. Cockran and his partner, Martin T. Martin, today. Platt said he was about to submit for publication a statement that would clear Becker.

Mr. Mantion, after the conference between Mr. Cockran and Mr. McIntyre, said:

"It is about as certain as anything can be that Becker will never go to the electric chair."

ALBANY, July 15.—Gov. Whitman denied today that District Attorney Perkins' visit had anything to do with the Becker case.

SEARCH BAGGAGE OF PASSENGERS ON OUTGOING BALTIC

312 on White Star Liner—Carrying Full Cargo of War Munitions.

Unparalleled precautions on the part of the White Star Line attended the departure from this port today of the steamship Baltic for Liverpool with 312 passengers and 15,000 tons of cargo, a great part of which was made up of war munitions for Great Britain.

The Baltic was scheduled to leave her Chelsea pier at noon, but great piles of boxes labelled "explosives" and crates of aeroplane parts were still piled up on the pier at that hour and it was announced that the boat might not back out into the river until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

An extra force of watchmen was on guard at the entrance to the pier and only passengers showing tickets and vouchers for friends who accompanied them were admitted inside the portals. The friends of passengers were not allowed on the boat, nor were newspaper reporters permitted to ascend the gangplanks.

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For the first time in the history of this port the luggage of passengers was opened and examined. Every trunk, suitcase and bag was unlocked and the contents were explored by the fingers of agents of the White Star Line. Heretofore it has been sufficient for passengers to identify their baggage on the pier.

Only longshoremen known to the stevedores of the White Star Line were employed in stowing the cargo. The decks of the Baltic were piled high with automobiles, auto trucks, tractors and ditch digging machines. Around the main deck stern was piled a barricade of sand bags.

The markings at the Baltic's bow showed that she was drawing thirty-four feet at the pier. She was loaded with cargo to the capacity of her holds and decks and her Plimsoll line was awash at noon.

No advance list of passengers was given out by the White Star line, and it was not announced if any Americans were on board. The Baltic carried 22 first cabin, 140 second cabin and 150 steerage passengers, and they were a pretty sight looking out as they lined the rails while the task of loading the remainder of the cargo was under way.

"WE HAVE STAKED ALL," THE KAISER IS QUOTED

Petrograd Hears He Said "If Enemy Is Victorious Germany Will No Longer Exist."

LONDON, July 15.—The Evening Star's Petrograd correspondent today cabled that the German Kaiser, in addressing Landsturm regiments leaving Frankfurt for the Russian battle front, declared:

"We have staked our all. If the enemy is victorious Germany will no longer exist. Perhaps the war is a mistake on our part, but the present is not the moment to say it. We must save our country."

The Kaiser, the correspondent reported, appeared "aged, nervous and gray."

Presumably Frankfurt-on-the-Main was meant. The Star's correspondent did not indicate how the Kaiser's words reached him in Petrograd.

NO FOOD SHORTAGE AMONG THE GERMANS

Ernest P. Bicknell, Red Cross Director, Reports on War Zone Conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ernest P. Bicknell of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities throughout the European war zone, returned today. He says a German inventory of food supply in Germany shows no shortage, present or prospective.

In Serbia, where there is much destitution, there is considerable food shortage, but conditions are improving and the situation is encouraging generally throughout the war area.

"In Belgium," said Mr. Bicknell, "every man, woman and child of 7,000,000 has to be fed from supplies brought in from other countries. About 1,500,000 are unable to buy their supplies, but all others do buy them under a systematic arrangement of distribution at low prices. Americans are practically supporting the Belgian people."

WELSH COAL STRIKE SEEMS ABOUT OVER

150,000 Went Out This Morning, but Leaders at Conference Vote to Return.

LONDON, July 15.—A despatch from Cardiff to the Central News Agency says the miners' conference by a vote of 180 to 113 decided not to accept the recommendation of the council to return to work.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, today telegraphed to the conference of miners' delegates in session at Cardiff that he was prepared to meet the delegates in London to-morrow evening.

The presumption is that the purpose of the meeting is to resume negotiations looking to a settlement of the dispute, and the arrangement of the meeting is taken as confirming the impression that the prospects of an early peace in the coal strike are brightening.

Early in the day 150,000 Welsh miners, defying many of their own leaders and the British Government, had declared a strike.

SUBMARINE DIDN'T USE A U. S. SHIP AS SCREEN

American Consul at Liverpool Denies Cabled Reports About the Normandy.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Denial of published reports that a German submarine used the American bark Normandy as a screen from which to sink the Russian steamer Leo was cabled to the State Department today by the American Consul at Liverpool.

The Captain of the Normandy specifically denied the report. The bark was stopped by the submarine, but allowed to proceed with some of the Leo's crew.

SUSTAIN COURT REVIEW OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Constitution Makers Vote Against Taking Away Power—Favor Broader Scope.

ALBANY, July 15.—A proposal to take away the power of court review of Public Service Commission decisions was defeated by a vote of the Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention today.

The committee also went on record as in favor of endorsing the commission with broader powers in relation to rate making and favored increasing the jurisdiction of the courts over the commission's decision.

MORGAN EXECUTORS SETTLE

Terms Secret on Which Claim of \$50,000 by Countess Is Met.

LONDON, July 15.—The suit of Diane, Countess de Bechevet, against the executors of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, claiming \$50,000, the value of a vase and picture she was alleged to have sold the millionaire in 1912, was settled before the Lord Chief Justice today on terms that were not disclosed. The defendants denied that Mr. Morgan had ever engaged in such a transaction.

When the case was called, counsel held a private consultation with the Judge and on returning to court announced that it had been agreed to settle the case on certain terms.



TODAY'S BEAUTY AIDS

To clear up and whiten the skin and secure that charm of pink and white youthful freshness so much desired by all women you will find it far safer to rely upon a good face lotion rather than powder. To get rid of that shiny and muddy appearance in your complexion, dissolve four ounces of spumax in one-half pint hot water, and add two teaspoonsful glycerin. Apply this to your face, neck and arms, rubbing gently until dry. This lotion does not show or rub off like powder and is much better. It is splendid for removing tan, freckles, pimples and sallowness.

You can make a delightful shampoo for a very trifling cost if you get from your druggist a package of canthors and dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. Pour a little at a time on the scalp and rub briskly. This creates an abundance of thick, white lather that thoroughly dissolves and removes all dandruff, excess oil and dirt. After rinsing, the hair dries quickly, with a fluffiness that makes it seem heavier than it is, and takes on a rich lustre and a softness that makes arranging it a pleasure.—Adv.

DIED.

HORAN—July 13, 1915. EUGENE F. HORAN, aged 58 years, beloved husband of Elizabeth Horan and father of Thomas and Eugene Horan and brother of Rev. Thomas F. Horan. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 413 Hoboken Street, West Hoboken, on Friday morning, at 9:30 o'clock; thence to St. Michael's Monastery Church, Interment in Holy Name Cemetery.

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